NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1882.

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## FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

A SKIRMISH AT RAMLEH.

THE BRITISH CAPTURE SIXTY PRISONERS-A SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE-A LETTER FROM ARABI PACHA-STEAMSHIPS FOR TRANSPORTATION SER-

An engagement took place between the British and Egyptian troo s at Ramleh yesterday, and the former captured sixty British remained at The intrenching themselves. England has recognized the Khedive's present Ministry. Mr. Gladstone, yesterday, in moving the vote of credit for an expedition, explained the position of the Government, and answered some of the Conservative criticism, as to its policy in the earlier stages of the crisis. A letter from Arabi Pacha to Mr. Gladstone written before the bombardment is published. Seventeen transatlantic steamships have been chartered by the Bitish Government for transportation service.

SIXTY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

London, July 24 .- A dispatch from Alexandria says: The rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one Gatling gun and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared and galloped boldly along the railway at 300 yards range. ut fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns, with which they opened fire ineffectually upon who took to cover. By 9 o'clock British, who took to cover the the firing had ceased, but the enemy was expected to reappear with reinforcements. The British force acting against Ramleh included 600 sailors. Arabi Pacha occupied an extended line from Marcotis to Aboukir His force is estimated at 700. The first skirmish lasted about an hour. One or two of the English were hit. Several Egyptians were seen to fall.

The fighting ended about 3:30 p.m. The casualties are insignificant. The British troops remain in occupation of Ramleh. The British brought sixty prisoners from Ramleh. The occupying force is intreaching at Ramleh.

A dispated from Alexandria in the second edition of The Daily Telegraph says: "Arabi Pacha's front fell back last evening to the other side of Ramleh, thus forcing the above-mentioned operation on the British."

Like 25.—A dispatch to The Daily News firing had ceased, but

Inus forcing the above-mentioned operation of the British."

London, July 25—A dispatch to The Daily News says: "To-day's skirmish left both parties without any change in their positions since the last report, and both are engaged in intrenching. The English will permanently hold the Ramleh hillock and put heavy guns there. The Egyptians are working desperately to intrench their side of the narrow pass between the lakes near Essid."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch fromAlexandria: "The Egyptian projectiles burst too high to do any damage during the skirmish to-day. In consequence of this fact the British escaped heavy loss. The Egyptians advanced boldly, but without judgment, as they might easily have caught all the mounted infantry."

GENERAL NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, July 25 .- The Daily News has the following dispatch from Alexandria: All the mule-cart drivers engaged by the Commissariat have deserted to Arabi. The Khedive believes that by liberal payment the services of Bedonins might be secured to insure the safety of the Suez Caual.

The British Consul has informed the Khedive that England has recognized his present Ministry, and urged him to appoint a successor to Arabi Pacha. There is no doubt that two of the present Ministers are in daily communication with Arabi.

There is an unconfirmed report here of a fanatical ontbreak at Smyrna, in which many Christians

ALEXANDRIA, July 24 .- The bulk of Arabi Pacha's infantry is reported to be concentrated at Damietta, the troops at Kafr-el-Dwar being chiefly artillery and cavalry. The Inspector of the Cadastral Survey has arrived from the interior. He reports that the total force of the rebels is nearly a 100,000. He says a volunteer cavalry regiment is forming to attack Alexandria. The commander of the fort at Aboukir, though flying a flag of truce, has refused to allow any Englishmen to enter the fort. He is probably really holding the fort in the interest of Arabi Pacha. Two members of the deputation appointed by the Notables have arrived here. They report that Arabi Pacha, on hearing of the dispatch of troops from India to Egypt, sent a reinforce of nine thousand men to Cairo.

There are now here ten English, two Aus rian, one American, one German, one Russian, one Greek and

Mr. Crowther, one of two English engineers who were reported to have been massacred at Tantah, has arrived here. A Turkish corvette has arrived here. The British have cut the Turkish telegraph

LONDON, July 24.-Reuter's Telegram Company London, July 24.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Alexardria: "The rebels are distributed as follows: One division outside of Cairo, two regiments in Cairo, two divisions at Kafr-el-Dwar, 3,000 infautry at Rosetta, and 7,000 at Damietta. Each hivision consists of four regiments of infantry of 740 men each, two regiments of cavalry of 800 men each, one regiment of artillery of 700 men, and 36 guns. Four thousand civilians were taken from necessary works on the Nile to entrench at Kafr-el-Dwar, Arabi Pacha holds a battalion and a battery of two squadrons in readiness to cheek any British advance party."

## DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Lendon, July 24.-In the House of Commons thi afternoon, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, gave notice that to-morrow, or at the earliest opportunity, he would move that, Her Majesty having been advised to direct that a military expedition from India be dispatched to Egypt, the House consents to the application of the Indian revenues to defray the cost of such an expedition

Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of credit for strengthening the fore s in Egypt. He proposed that 3d. be added to the income tax for the latter half of the

stated that the expedition would consist of 2,400 cavalry, 13,400 infantry, 1,700 artillery and 3,700 garrison artillery, and that a commissariat reserve of 3.100 men would sail later. He described the state of Egypt, the lawlessness of the military, and the riot and violence of the pe ple. He said that the recent conduct of the Egyptian military leaders was opposed to the first impulses of humanity. There was not the smallest shred of evidence to support the contention that the military party was the popular party. The Government had no desire to interfere with the legitimate authority of the Sultan. The Government had obtained the moral assent of Europe to the policy they were pursuing. There was a universal recognition that a case had arisen wherein, in the interests of humanity, force should be employed to suppress a dictatorship. France was ready to act with England to guarantee the freedom of the Suez Canal, but the Government

had no reason to suppose that she would go further. In reply to those who argued that sufficient force should have been sent to prevent the disorders following the bombardment, Mr. Gladstone held that the landing of a sufficient force could not be made decently to cohere with the statement that the fleet was off Alexandria for the purpose of defending European interests, and that the landing of a force would have been grossly disloyal to the voice of Europe and of the Conference, Whether England went to Egypt alone or in partnership she would not go for seitish objects. England's purpose would not go for seitish objects. England's purpose would be to suppress tyranny in favor of law and freedom: and the Government cherished the hope that they might yet give to the peace-loving, laborious people of Egypt less minitary glory, perhaps, but more happiness even than she possessed when in a far-off and forgotten time she was the wonder of the success reads.

Mr. Glasistone consented to with fraw the motion or a vote of credit until to-morrow, in deference to Sir Stafford Northcots's appeal for time to reply. In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement in connection with the motion for a vote of credit introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Earl Granville sand that the Government was entirely without information as to whether or not the Sultan intended to send troops to Egypt. The Government thought that in the present state of Egypt force must be employed. He stated that 15,500 troops would be sent to Egypt. Earl Granville confirmed the statement that France and England hoped for the cooperation of Italy in measures for the protection of the Suez Canal. He said that the French Government had not yet stated whether or not it would assist in an advance into the interior of Egypt. The feeling of Europe, however, was in favor of England's action.

The Marquis of Salisbury said it was the duty of all parties, now that the honor of the Government. A desultory debate ensued, in the course of which the Marquis of Salisbury condemned the earlier

the Marquis of Salisbury condemned the earlier stages of the Gov-rument's policy as tending to foster the impression among Mahometans that the Christian Powers were united in a crusade against

#### ARABI PACHA TO MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 24.-Arabi Pacha wrote the followng letter to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the bombardment of Alexandria, but Mr. Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment :

not receive it until after the bombardment:

The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. The control will cease, the property of Europeans will be confiscated, the canals will be destroyed and the Jenad be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow which England strikes, Egypt will cause blood to flow whom the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England, and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country.

ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. Paris, July 24.-M. de Freycinet, President of the Council, conferring with the committee of the Senate on the naval credit, declared that if the neutral in regard to the intervention of other Powers in Egypt, France would leave England to act alone, and would confine herself to the protection of the Suez Canal.

This declaration seems to be due to the refusal of General Billot, Minister of War, to undertake operations in Egypt unless he had a force of forty thousand men, which would require the calling out of a portion of the reserves, and the Government has refused to sanction such action.

M. de Freycinet acknowledged to the Senate comnittee that the Powers indirectly interested in Egypt appeared to have renounced the idea of deputing other Powers to act in Egypt. Replying to a question, he stated that the French operations for the protection of the Suez Canal would not include an expedition to Cairo to insure the safety of the fresh-water supply.

It is announced that the Government will for the present send only 6,000 marines for the protection of the Suez Canal.

of the Suez Canal.

M. de Lesseps telegraphs that Arabi Pacha has de-clared his intention to respect the neutrality of the Sucz Canal.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral Jauregaiberry, Minister of Marine, moved a credit of 9,500,000 francs for the protection of the Sucz

LONDON, July 24 .- The Times this morning says that the question of Turkish intervention is practically decided by the fact that the expedition cannot be sent without dennding distant provinces of troops, and even reducing the garrison of Con-

The authorities have decided not to send militia to do garrison duty at Malta and Gibraltar.

The turret ships Devastation and Dreadnought are ordered to prepare for special service.

According to present arrangements the infantry for Egypt will embark on August 4, and the cavalry

on the 9th. The troops will sail direct for Alexandria

The Times states that Major-General Sir John Miller Adye will start for Paris to-night to consult with the French authorities as to a plan of an allied

expedition.

The Spanish Government has decided to send three additional frigates to Egypt, one to be stationed at Port Said, another at Suez, and the third

at Ismailia.

The Queen has sauctioned the appointment of Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis and Major-General Sir E. B. Hamley to command the first and second divisions; the Duke of Connaught to command a brigade of the Guards, and General G. Graham, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood to command the second, third and tourth brigades, respectively. Drury Lowe will command the cavairy.

A proclamation was posted in Cork to-night calling the first class of the army reserve to assemble before August 2.

before August 2.

London, July 25.—It is understood that a brigade

be held in reserve.

The Government has chartered the steamship Recovery, and she will proceed to Suez. She possesses enormous lifting power, and will be used to raise any obstruction in the canal.

STEAMSHIPS CHARTERED BY ENGLAND. Information was received in this city yesterday that the British Government had chartered and had under survey four steamships of the National Line, three of the Cunard Line, one each of the Ir man, Monarch, Guion and Beaver Lines, four of the Alian Line, and two of the Dominion Line, for the transportation of troops to Egypt. Upon inquiry at the companies' offices in this city it was learned that the following had been chartered: National Line-France, 3,572 tons; Holland, 3,847 tons; Italy, 4,169 tons; Greece, 4,310 tons. Guion Line -Nevada, 3,125 tons. Cunard Line-Palmyra, 2.144 tons; Parthia, 3,167 tons; Batavia, 2,553 tons. Inman Line-City of New-York, 3,499 tons. Monarch Line-Egyptian Monarch, 4,700 tons. Beaver Line-Lake Huron. Allan Line-Austrian 2,458 tons; Caspian, 2,728 tons; Prussian, 2,794 tons; Lucerne, 1,925 tons. Dominion Line-Quebec, 2.621 tons; Texas, 2.372 tons. The agents state that the chartering of these vessels will not embarrass the lines in any way, as other vessels will be put on in their places, so as not to interfere with the regular trips as advertised.

will be put on in their places, so as not on the letter with the regular trips as advertised.

LONDON, July 25.—The steamship City of Paris has been added to the number of vessels accepted as transports, and the Catalonia has been substituted for the Parthia and the Montreal for the Quebec.

# ADMIRAL NICHOLSON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Rear-Admiral Nicholson commanding the European station, makes the following report to the Navy Department upon the state of affairs at Alexandria, Egypt, under date of July 5, 1882:

July 5, 1882:

The riot that occurred on the 11th ult. was certainly accidental. It continued for nearity two hours become becoming starming. After that time, as the news spread among the populace, it became fanatical, and all foreigners met with on the streets were assaulted. Originally the dispute was between a Greek, or Matese, and an Arab. The rioters were augmented by Bedeuius living outside the walls, was rushed into town for punder and polinge. Since the day of the riot a panic has existed among foreigners and their exodus has been very great. I called upon the Governor, Amar Pacha, and stated that as American was at peace with the country, I did not consider it proper that American naval officers in order to prevent insult or attack should be obliged to visit the shore out of their uniform, and asked whether it would be safe for them to go there in their uniform. He replied that he thought it was safe, provided they came ashore in the day and did not visit the outskirts, but to make sure of it he would detail an officer of his guard to accompany any and all officers from the fleet who might wish to land, which offer I accepted.

would detail an once to deet who might wish to land, and all officers from the fleet who might wish to land, which offer I accepted.

On the 3d inst. I informed the Egyptian authorities and all nationalities represented assore and affoot that the next day, being the national aniversary of our independence, I should dress ship from sunise to sunset and fire a salute of twenty-one gans at noon, requesting them to join us on that occasion. This was done, and I venture to say that never before in our country's instory has so grand as well as beautiful a celebration been seen affont. There were at least forty ships of war, each beautifully dressed with flags, the American ensign at their main, while a national salute was fired at noon not only from the flag ships present but also from all the larger vessels.

The only Americans that I can learn of at present t

Another letter was received from Rear-Admiral Nicholson, dated Alexandria, Egypt, June 3, inclosing copies of letters from Com-United States ship Galena, reporting the course pursued by him since the arrival of the Galena at Alexandria, which action Admiral Nicholson says he has

arrival at Alexandria he has given refuge to all persons of any nationality asking protection, whose country has no vessel of war in port. He also reports that on June 30 there was not more than six Americans in Egypt, and of these the majority held office. Admiral Nicholson says he will remain at Alexandria while need for so doing exists, and will disperse the squadron as soon as it can be done without prejudice to American interests.

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA AND "DYNAMITE PROJECTS." LONDON, July 24.—The Times, in an editorial article, says: "The license which American crim. inal law allows to dynamite projects is a scandal and a shame to American legislation. A more enormous scandal is the attitude which public opinion in America assumes toward them. Never was there a body of National opinion so inquisitive and keen which could have shown itself more feeble and hert in defence of public morality, than opinion in America since the dynamite school became notorious. Americans must determine whether or not they will continue to be subject to this reproach."

OPPOSITION TO THE LAND CORPORATION. LONDON, July 24 .- Mr. Parnell and other Home Rule members of Parliament have formed a committee to organize a public movement in Ireland with a view to counteracting the operations of the Land Cor-poration. Mr. Davitt has consented to cooperate in the scheme, which will be discussed at the fortlicoming Con-ierence of the Land Leaguers at Paris.

CHALLENGE FROM THE HILLSDALE CREW. LONDON, July 24.-Captain C. W. Terthe captain of the Tnames Rowing Club as follows : "The Thames Crew being the winner in the race for the r four-oared-shells at the Metropolitan Regatta, I hereby challenge the same to row an International race between Putney and Mortlake on the Thames, and should suggest the 4th of August as the day of the race."

race."
C. Chatteris, secretary of the Amateur Rowing Association, has requested his correspondents in the United States to send their answers to his inquiries in regard to the status of the Hillsdale Crew by cable.

LONDON, July 24 .- The St. James's Gazette says t understands that the Earl of Kimberley, the Colonial Secretary, has accepted the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, the office recently resigned by John

LONDON, July 24.-Edwin Booth played Bertuccio this evening. He was called before the curtain after every act, and was given a splendid reception.

ARANZA AND GERALD SCRATCHED. LONDON, July 24 .- Mr. Lorillard's Aranza and Gerald have been scratched from all their engage

REPORTED LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED LIVES. London, July 25.—The Daily News's dispatch from Vienna says it is reported that the Russian steamer Moskaw has been sunk by a boiler explosion with 200

DEBUT OF AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA. PARIS, July 24.-Miss Lilian Norton, the debut at the Grand Opera here as Marguerite in "Fanst."

#### CANADIAN TOPICS.

LONDON, Out., July 24.-Mrs. O'Flaherty received to-day a telegram from the Crown Attorney of Traice, Ireland, to the effect that Matthias and Cornelius

QUEBEC, July 24.-Applications for more than doubl the amount of the Quebec loan have been received by the Government.

GREAT FIRE IN A RUSSIAN TOWN. LONDON, July 25 .- A dispatch to The Daily News from Vienna reports that 300 houses and som large warehouses have been destroyed by fire at Radzi-wilow, Russia, and that 3,000 people are homeless.

## AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 24. - Careful compilation finally fixes the crop of sugar produced at 601,500 tons, being an excess of 22% per cent over the last crop. The English mail steamer which arrived here to-day

brings the following advices: SANTO DOMINGO, July 12.—General Ulysses Hepreaux ity. According to the constitution he has thirty days to reply to the will of the people. The Republic is quiet. The topacco crop promises to be superior both in quantity and quality. The eagerness to purchase lands for sugar estates is unabated.

Affairs in Hayti continue in an unsettled and wretched

oudition.
This Dady, July 6.—The cocoa crop is promising.
Demerally, July 4.—There is much complaint occause
of the prevalence of wet weather, which is naving an
algunous effect on the sugar crop. The exports of sugars
from January 1 to June 21, this year, amounted to
5,320 hogsheads against 38,851 hogsheads to the same BARRANQUILLA, June 30.—The smallpox is making

## WORKMEN AT FLOOD ROCK DISCHARGED.

The appropriation for continuing the work under General Newton at Flood Rock for improving the navigation of the East River has not been made this year. In consequence about 200 miners and drillers have been discharged, and unless they are soon reemployed many of them will leave the city. Their places can well be filled. General Newton said yesterday that if not passed within eight of the work for a whole scason, "Dynamite," said General Newton, " will only explode the property amonth more at 42° Fahrenheit. We have only about a month more to work in. The area of rocks blown up at Hallett's Point was three acros. At Flood Rock we will blow up nine acres at least."

## A STRIKE AVERTED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.-The strike at Metackomet mill has ended satisfactorily to the opera-tives. The employers have agreed to pay the employes. on 42-class goods, a trifle higher rate of wages than on other goods. This concession has met with the approval of the men, and the general strike that was anticipated is indefinitely postponed.

## FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON ACCIDENT.
CHICAGO, July 24.—The officials of the Chiago and Alton Railroad state that the loss by the
sloomington accident will be less than \$65,000. Eli
oster, the brakeman, was the only one killed, and no

Monmouth, Ill., July 24.—Johnny Cope, the pelebrated Clydesdale stallon, died here yesterday. He was the finest Clydesdale in America and weighed 2,500 pounds.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.-F. Potts committed nicide by shooting himself through the head at 1,712 Wal-

suicide by shooting himself through the head at 1,712 Wal-lace-st., to-day.

A MURDERER SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 24.—Jo-seph Morris, who shot and killed Mrs. Turner at Clate station, Kent County. Md. Last week, has surrendered himself and has been longed in jail at Chestertown. He claims that the shooting was ac-cidental.

A BOY DROWNED.

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READING. Penn., July 24.—William Cole, ag eleven, a son of John Cole, was drowned yesterday while bathing at Youm's dam, Cumm Township, in this county.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A RAILWAY.

EASTON, Penn., July 24.—Two children named you and Buss, age two and three years, were struck by I Lehigh Valley passenger train near Freemansburg, this forenoon, and fatally rajured.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Jeremiah Hickey, age thirty, employed by the Cawego and syracnae Railroad, was faially crushed between the cars this afternoon, dying in an hour.

hour.

FOUR YEARS FOR ARSON.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 24.—Rufus G. Walden, ex.Selectinian, Chief of the Fire Department, Deputy sheriff. Town Collector, etc., and present present of the House Valley Agricultural Society, was to-day sentenced for arson to four years in the State Prison.

A PHYSICIAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—Dr. Sanford Lawton, a prominent physician of Springfield, Mass., died here to-day very suddenly while on a visit to friends.

An HESST OF A RWINDLER

#### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

DISCUSSING THE REVENUE BILL. (BY TELEGRAGH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Democratic Senators Revenue bill, the effect of which it is impossible to foretell with certainty, but which will probably result in the ultimate postponement of the measure until fall. They decided not to permit any amendments to be voted upon without full discussion, and to support the Beck amendment, which provides for a general reduction of 10 per cent upon all imports on January 1, and a further reduction of 10 per cent one year later. Their position, as they state, isthat they do not propose to allow a Republican cancus measure to be forced up on the country without a !full opportunity for de bate and without forcing the Republicans to dis close their position in regard to the whole subject of the tariff. This, of course, is understood by Republicans to mean that the Democrats will seek to exhaust the patience of the majority by so much talk that the bill will finally be allowed to go over without being brought to a final vote, and meantime they will claim on the stump that the Republican party is not willing to reduce taxation. The Democrats are voting unitedly upon essentials Several Republicans are indifferent and some are opposed to the bill and are doing what they can to defeat it. If the provision authorizing growers of tobacco to sell \$100 worth without a license is not stricken out in the Senate it is probable that some of the foremost supporters of the bill will turn against it.

To-day another feature which seems to be mis chievous has been added. It is a provision giving a drawback to owners of tax-paid tobacco who shall make application for it within thirty days. Commissioner Raum says this provision will require that an invoice of the stock of every dealer in tobacco shall be taken on the day it takes effect. There are about 450,000 establishments to be inspected, and to do it effectively would require a force of at least 100,000 men for a single day. The provision, he says, is right in principle, but imprae. treable. The Senate voted down the Mahone amendment reducing the tobacco tax to 8 cents a pound, many Democrats voting against it who favor the principle, but object to conferring any popularity upon the Independent Senator from Virginia. The third section of the bill was finished and the consideration of the fourth section, reducing the sugar

Senator Hale moved that the latter part of the section, which authorizes the Secretary of the Senator Hale moved that the latter part of the section, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to declare by regulation the true saccharine strength which shall be equivalent to each number of the Dutch standard, be stricken out. This provision in effect requires the use of the polariscope for sugar tests. Senator Hale's motive, as he stated it, was to avoid the long discussion which this provision would give rise to. Senator Sherman made a short but effective speech in favor of the provision, declaring in effect that the sugar dealers were now able to import sugars at a low rate of duty by the Dutch Standard, and export them again, seenring a drawback rated by the polariscope at from one-half to one cent a pound higher. The motion went over until to-morrow. Sonator Harris, before adjournment, moved to strike out the whole fourth section and substitute the caucus measure, which is as follows: "That all taxes and customs dues imposed by the laws now in force for the collection of duties on imports from foreign countries shall be subject to a discount of 10 per cent after January 1, 1883, and to a discount of an additional 10 per cent after January 1, 1883, and to a discount of an additional 10 per cent after January 1, 1883, and to a discount of was lost by 23 to 27, several Republicans who were present decining to vote. The result seems to establish the fact that the friends of the bill have not strength enough to sit it out.

## PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The House of Repreatives succeeded in wasting more than two hours today in wrangling over points of order and discussing parliamentary law and practice. Proctor Knott, for himself and several others, constituting a minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, presented "views" on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad land grant accompanied by a joint resolution which he desired to have placed the calendar. The resolution declares ited to the United States all lands included in the grant for which patents had not been issued to the railroad company prior to July 1, 1882. Of course Mr. Knott's purpose was to get the matter before the House, so that it could be discussed. It was met with the objection, however, that the views" of the minority must follow the same course that the report of the majority had takenthat is be printed and lie on the table. There was a long discussion on this point, which was finally sustained by the Speaker, whereupon S. S. Cox appealed from the decision, which was sustained by a vote of 97 to 70. No sooner had that subject been disposed of, than another contention arose, this time under the Pound rule. Judge Kelley obtained the floor, and moved that the "drawback" bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. After some discussion the Speaker and Means. After some discussion the Speaker intimated that he could not entertain this motion until the yea and nay vote which was ordered on Mr. Tucker's amendment on last Saturday should be concluded. Mr. Kasson then moved to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered, and this provoked another sharp discussion upon points of order. The Speaker entertained the motion, and upon this the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered and the motion was carried by a vote of 94 to 78, whereupon Judge Kelley renewed his motion to recommit the bill. The special morning hour having expired by this time, no vote could be taken and the matter was left untimished. It will come up again to-morrow.

#### COMPLIMENTING AMERICAN MINISTERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Mention has recently been made of the presentation by the Government of the Argentine Republic to General Thomas O. Osborn, American Minister to that country, of a service of silver in recognition of his good offices in settling the dispute with Chili with reference to the right of dominion in Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. Governor Thomas A. Osborn-the two Osborns are not related-who until recently represented this country in Chili, but who is now American Minister to Brazil, is also understood to have received graceful recognition of his influence in the same direction. The following extract from the message of President Roca, of the Argentine Re-public, conveys a handsome compliment to both

public, conveys a handsome compliment to both these gentlemen:

The question of boundaries with the Republic of Chili which claimed so much attention and which had passed by various and dancerous anternatives has been amicably concluded, as you know, and our relations with that Republic now remain in the most complete harmony. But I must not bring to your memory an act of so much importance to our country and of such transcencency for this part of south Americas without reminding you of the names of the distinguished Ministers of the Government of the United States in Chili and the Argentine Republic. You know in truth that the question was in a deficate situation when the Messes. Obsorn interposed their influence in order to open new negotiations and continued using it with all deference until the subject was concluded.

#### A DENIAL BY CONTROLLER LAWRENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 24.—Controller Lawrence, of

the Treasury Department, denies in strong and unqualified terms the assercion that any of the clerks in his office have been nearly all their time doing work for his private benefit. While he admits that secured a leave of absence without pay for one of his clerks in order to send him West on private business, he said that the clerk's services were not needed in the Department, and therefore the interests of the Government have not suffered. The Controller declares that since he entered upon the duties of his office he has taken up no law business and has done little or nothing toward completing several works which he had in preparation when appointed, and denies point blank that either Messrs. Arthur or Brannigan or Mrs. Field has ever done any private work for him. The clerks re

dispatch were made by a man whose trustworthiness is above question, and who through business relations has enjoyed opportunities to become thoroughly familiar with the details of affairs in the Controller's office. The explicit statements of the Controller and his subordinates are given as a matter of justice to him and them.

#### MR. BLAINE'S SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY. MR. TRESCOT'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS INSTRUC-

TION-A LETTER TO MR. BLAINE. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- With a view to clearing up certain points in the investigation of South American policy, Mr. Trescot, late Special Envoy to Chili, Peru and Bolivia, has addressed to ex-Secretary Blaine the following letter:

Chili, Peru and Bolivia, has addressed to ex-Secretary Blaine the following letter:

York, Maine, July 17, 1882.

The Hon. James G. Blaine.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours, asking me, as late Special Envoy of the United States to the beiligerents in South America, to state my knowledge of certain matters connected with your administration as Secretary of State.

1. From your formal instructions to me and the personal consultations had with you before my departure on that mission. I have never been able to see that there was any ground for misunderstanding or misconstruing your position in regard to the Credit Industriel. It has been consistent throughout as I understood it.

You always expressed yourself to me as desirous that the Credit Industriel might, if possible, be made useful to Peru in her distress. But you were entirely unwilling that the United States should make the programme of that company a part of their own negotiation or should assume a guarantee of the arrangement which it might make with the Peruvian Government. You did not favor the project of a protectorate over any port of South America. Your idea was to leave Peru free to negotiate with the Credit Industriel, and you instructed General Hurlbut and afterwa ds myself to report the result of such negotiations to the Department. What action might lie beyond was necessarily for the decision of the Government, and its policy would in all probability have depended largely upon the report made by the Minister. As matter of fact, neither General Hurlbut nor myself was ever called upon to take any action in regard to the Credit Industriel during our respective missions in South America.

2. As to your designing a war, that supposition is 2. As to your designing a war, that supposition is

America.

2. As to your designing a war, that supposition is too absurd for serious consideration. If you had any such purpose it was carefully concealed from me, and I left for South America with the impression that I would have completely failed in my mission if I did not succeed in obtaining an amicable settlement of the differences between the belligerents. You will allow me to add that I would have decimed the mission if I had thought otherwise, As I understood you, your object was by a friendly solution of the existing difficulties to prepare the way for the meeting of the Peace Congress at Washington, when you hoved to establish such relations between the Republics of the two Americas as would prevent the possibility of future war. But for the strange inisconception, for which I cannot account, which reached and misled the Chilian Cabinet, through some of the leading and influential papers of the United States, I believe that purpose could have been accomplished under your instructions.

3. In regard to the Cochet and Landreau claims.

pose could have been accomplished under your instructions.

3. In regard to the Cochet and Laudreau claims, it is sufficient to say that you rejected the first, absolutely. As to the second, you instructed General Hurlbut to ask, if the proper time for such request should come, that Landreau should be heard before a Peruvian tribunal in support of his claim, and that in case of a peace providing for the cession of Peruvian territory, the condition of his claim should be brought to the attention of Chili and Peru. This instruction, as stated in your dispatch, should be brought to the attention of Chili and Peru. This instruction, as stated in your dispatch, was made in view of the fact that numerous claims of Europeans for fabulous amounts were being pressed, and you were anxious, as you expressed it, that the resources of Peru should not be exhausted in the settlement of the claims of foreigners to the prejudice of one belonging to an American citizen. This notification would not have interposed an obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace, but would have simply signified to both parties that its provisions could not put aside any rights which Landreau might be found to possess after an impartial judicial investigation.

Under the restrictions of your instructions, General Hurlbut, although himself approving the justice of Landreau's claim in his dispatch of September 14, 1881, never brought it in any way to the consideration.

of Landreau's claim in his dispatch of September 14, 1881, never brought it in any way to the consideration of the Peruvian Government. During my mission in South America 1 never referred to it, so that in point of fact during your Secretaryship the Landreau claim was never mentioned either to the Chilian or Peruvian Government by the Ministers of the United States. It could not, therefore, have affected the then pending diplomatic questions in the remotest degree. Your very truly and respectfully, WILLIAM HERRY TRESONT.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The charges recently preferred by J. J. Newell to the effect that the passage of the act by which the Texas Pacific Railroad Company secured its land grant in 1871 was procured by a lavisn expenditure of money among Senators and Representatives formed: special meeting of the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day. Previous to to-day's meeting it was the understanding that Mr. Newell should be nvited to appear before the committee morrow morning and tell what he knew on the subject but the committee to-day, by a majority vote, decided to defer the hearing indefinitely, and to proceed at once with the consideration of the product of the House tions, with a view of submitting reports to the House during the session or early next winter. At to-morrow's neeting the committee will take up the grant along the 32d parallel through Arizona. It is along this part that the southern Pacific Company constructed its road, the Texas Pacific Company, to whom the grant was originally made, having yielded to the Southern Pacific all its claims thereto in consideration of a cession to it by the latter company.

Members of the committee say that during the exmandation of the pending grants, if it becomes advisable, Members of the committee say that during the examination of the pending grants, it is becomes advisable, Mr. Newell will be called upon for any information he may have in his possession. A member who is well unformed on the subject of railroad land grants, and who has been connected with a prominent committee of the House for a number of years, says that the Texas Pacific Company has never claimed that it was enjuted to any of the land mentioned in Mr. Newell's communication, and if there is any trouble about who is entitled to it, the controversy is between the Government and the Southern Pacific Company.

# CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- In the Senate today Mr. Lapham presented a letter from the Health Of-ficer of the Port of New-York, urging that an appropriation be insected in the Sundry Civil bill to enable th immigrants and to continue its quarantine supervision of the Southern seaboard. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate bill to refund to the estate of John W. Forney \$27,684, paid by him when Secretary of the Senate to cover an embezzlement in his

office, was passed.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, submitted the conference
port on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive App
priation bill in the House of Representatives. The
port was agreed to, and a further conference ordered

#### WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 24, 1882.

The practice steamer Standish has sailed from Annapolis, Md., for New York.

olls, Md., for New York.

Secretary Folger is slightly indisposed to-day and was unable to attend to his official duties.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to allow the marine band to go to Cape May for one week during the month of August for the purpose of giving concerts.

Elt is not probable that there will be any immediate change in the office of Superintendent of the New-Or, leans mint. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to take no further action in the matter at present.

Secretary Chandler who is acting as Secretary of War, says he will take no action on Judge Advocate-General Swaim's supplemental report on the case of Sergeant Mason, as he does not wish to interfere in any way with the official duties of Secretary Lincoln, who is expected to return here on Wednesday next.

President Barrios called at the White House to-day and took official leave of the President prior to his de parture for New-York. He was accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen and General Sherman. President Barrios and suite left here for New-York this after-

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

TROY, N. Y., July 24.—At the Round Lake Sunday-school Assembly, a lecture was delivered this morning by the Rev. G. A. Chadbourne. The attendance continues large.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—The Tariff Conmission had no open session to-da. A hearing will be give to-morrow to Alexander Jones, of Philadelphia, representing the interests of chemical manufacturers. CHOLERA INFANTUM IN FALL RIVER.
FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.—Cholera infantum
is unusually prevalent here, the proportion of deaths being
exceptionally large.

exceptionally large.

THE KENDALL CONTRACT.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24.—fo-day the Kendall
flank Note Company filed a protest against the action of the
Board of winking Fund Commissioners annulling or pretending to sanul a contract with that company for engraving and
printing Stata bands.

# THE STATE MILITARY.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE EIGHTH BY A WEEK'S DRILL PRACTICE WITH THE RIFLE-THE FINAL INSPECTION-WELCOME TO THE FORTY-SEVENTE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKHL, July 24.-Four regiments have come and gone-the 23d. 12th, 11th and 8th-and each in turn has added its share of the cumulative proof of the wisdom of the projectors of the State Camp; for each has left beaind it a record of honest, hard work and substantial improvement. It is hardly necessary to add that the members of each of the four regiments have carried away with them reminiscences of camp life which will ever serve as agreeable reminders of the brief days in which they played soldier-with not so much play about it either-here in

When the 8th evacuated this afternoon, the 47th, of Brooklyn, took possession, and the ceremony of relieving a veteran regiment of five or six days experience by a fresh and ambitious body of troopswhich has now become one of the regular show performances of the camp-was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The tents were inspected yesterlay and found in perfect condition, while to absolute cleanliness and the perfection of neatness, in some instances were added touches of the decora tive art in the way of Japanese parasols and fans and wild flowers, that went far to disprove the assertion which is repeatedly made that the life of a soldier is brutalizing in its effects. It should be added that scrupulous attention has been given to the care has been gratifying to all concerned.

At an early hour this morning a number of the men were taken to the rifle range for their final practice, and four officers and men qualified as marksmen, as follows:

Colonel George D. Scott, 35; Sergeant T. P. Mc-

marksmen, as follows:

Colonel George D. Scott, 35; Sergeant T. P. McKenna, Company G. 25; Sergeant Rvan, Company G. 25; Private J. W. Keegan, Company G. 27. This makes only fourteen in the whole regiment who have qualified, against thirty-live in the 11th, and forty-six in the 12th. At 10 o'clock the assembly sounded for the annual review and inspection. There was some delay in forming the line, but it was done with admirable precision. One of the accepted tests of a well-drilled body of soldiers is its steadiness in line, and in this particular the 8th was especially to be commended. The inspection and mustering was done by Assistant Inspection and mustering was done by Assistant Inspector-General Rodenbough, assisted by Assistant Adjutant-General Phisterer. They were in the brilliant and striking full dress uniforms of their respective ranks for the first time at any inspection in camp, and it was explained to the The Tribuns correspondent that these uniforms were worn in honor of the fact that this was the first review of any regiment wearing the new State service uniform, Generals Rodenbough and Phisterer, accompanied by Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling, reviewed the regiment in line and afterward by companies. The wheelings were well made, the distances were carefully kept, and from first to last the review was a very creditable performance, and was so pronounced by the highest anthority in camp. After the regiment was turned over for inspection Colonel Burton assisted General Rodenbough, and Orderly Parker was again invaluable, although his usefulness as a model was slightly marred by the unpardonable appearance of three wrinkles—small, but palpable wrinkles—near the shoulder of his right arm. Another consultation of experts in military millinery will undonbredly be summoned by telegraph either to-night or to-morrow morning.

In connection with the review, as well as with all

summoned by telegraph either to-night or to-morrow
morning.
In connection with the review, as well as with all
parades and field maneuvres of the regiment while
it was here, the well-drilled band, under bandmaster Conover and Drum-Major McKeever, deserves
large credit for the admirable precision of its
movements no less than for the unusually
good quality of its music. It is the common opinion, freely expressed, that in the manner in which
it has been bandled it has shown far more knowledge of its requirements as an adjunct to military
movements, and more intelligence in carrying these
requirements into effect, than any of the bands
which have preceded it.

As soon as the companies were mustered and dismissed they were marched to the butts for practice
in volley and file firing. The results were as
follows:
Company I: Volley firing—20 men, 94 shots;

Company 1: Volley firing—20 men, 94 shots; total, 252. File firing—20 men, 100 shots; total, 220.

Company F: Volley firing-39 men, 189 shots; total, 422. File firing-39 men, 195 shots; total,

294.
Colonel Storey, Assistant Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, who was in charge, in report to Colonel Scott stated that Companies B and F failed to report at the butts for volley and file firing. The 11th Separate Company also failed to

report at the butts for volley and file firing. The 11th Separate Company also failed to report. After the men had finished at the butts they had scant time for dinner before they were obliged to get themselves in readiness for departure. While the camp was a scene of great activity there was no confusion whatever, the Colonel, assisted by his officers, directing the business of breaking camp as though it were a matter of such frequent occurrence that they had become perfectly familiarized with the somewhat formidable operation in all its details.

frequent occurrence that they had become perfectly familiarized with the somewhat formidable operation in all its details.

A total of 488 officers and men, including 108 in the two separate companies, were on this morning's rolls for pay and rations, and to this number were added a few men who came up to-day simply to be present at the inspection. By the time the Long Branch, with the 47th on board, came in sight, the 8th was ready to evacuate, and by the time the 47th had landed and reached the foot of the hill the guard was out, and Colonel Scott's regiment was drawn up in line to receive it. Colonel Tuttle and staff, escorted by General Woylie and Post-Surgeon Bryant, rode in advance and reported to Adjutant-General Townsend, who gave a brief but graceful welcome to the new commandant. Colonel Tuttle showel great good sense in giving orders to hait the men when half way up the hill, owing to the intense heat, long enough to let them catch a comfortable breath or two, and pull themselves together. When the 47th reached the brow of the hill it marched past the 8th in good form, and there was that in the bearing of the men and their general appearance that suggested that there was a vast deal of first class soldierly stuff concealed about them. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the 47th took possession of camp and half an hour later the 8th had embarked and was on route down the river. The 47th left the pier in Brooklyn at about 20 minutes past 11 a. m., and Commodore Gwyer's flag ship, the Long Branch, orought the regiment through to Roy Hook dock in just three hours. As the 47th was twenty minutes late in leaving, the honor of having been the only regimet sharp on time still remains with the 11th.

Paymaster-General Hoysradt and Assistant Paymaster-General Rice, accompanied by Carl Phis-

minutes late in leaving, the honor of having been the only regimet sharp on time still remains with the 11th.

Paymaster-General Hoysradt and Assistant Paymaster-General Rice, accompanied by Carl Phisterer, A. A. C., left on the Long Branch to pay off the 8th, the total amount to which the regiment was entitled being \$5,468 50. The Auburn company was paid off at the Paymaster-General's tent, and it took a train for home this evening, two extra cars being furnished. The Mt. Vernon company weut down on the boat with the 8th, and was to go through to New-York with the regiment, and return home from there by rail. There were seven members of the 8th, more of less affected by the heat, who were taken to the boat in the "buss," but Colonel Tuttle proudly reported that not a man in his command was in any way out of sorts during the trip, and that no ambulance was needed to help any of his men from the dock to the camp.

When asked in regard to the health of the men during their five days stay here, Surgeon Bruce of the 8th, said before leaving that he was convinced shortly after his arrival that altogether too much meat was issued, and that he had urged a total change of diet for supper. For the last two nights his ideas had been carried out, and the result fully vindicated his opinion. "Three nights ago," he said, "eighty-nine prescriptions were written, mostly for intestinal troobles; two days ago, forty prescriptions; during the past twenty-four hours there have been only about thirty cases, and this morning at sick call fifteen. The health and sanitary condition of the men is generally good—better than when they came." It may be added that the excellent condition of men is due in no small degree to the efforts of Surgeon Bruce and Assistant-Surgeon Hemmingway.

Last night in camp was one of dark and mysterious doings. It was stated to Tipe Transune correspondent, semi-officially, that with the possible exception of the three field officers, not one of the staff or commissioned officers got two hour's sleep, and no